

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 3 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT  
 AN 1992-127300 [16] WPIDS  
 DNC C1992-059283  
 TI New peptide for angiotensin conversion inhibitor - also inhibits  
 bradykinin inactivation, useful for prevention, treatment and diagnosis of  
 hypertension.  
 DC B04 D16  
 PA (NISY) NIPPON SYNTHETIC CHEM IND CO  
 CYC 1  
 PI JP 04069398 A 19920304 (199216)\* 6p <--  
 JP 3012291 B2 20000221 (200014) 6p C07K007-06  
 ADT JP 04069398 A JP 1990-179842 19900706; JP 3012291 B2 JP 1990-179842  
 19900706  
 FDT JP 3012291 B2 Previous Publ. JP 04069398  
 PRAI JP 1990-179842 19900706  
 IC A61K037-64; C07K007-06; C07K099-00; C12N009-99; C12P021-06  
 ICM C07K007-06  
 ICS A61K037-64; A61K038-55; C07K099-00; C12N009-99; C12P021-06  
 ICA A61K031-00  
 AB JP 04069398 A UPAB: 19931006  
 New peptide has a frame of Pro-Arg-His-Gln-Gly (I). Prepn. of the peptide  
 (I) is by hydrolysing protein with thermolysin. An angiotensin converting  
 enzyme inhibitor contains the peptide (I) as an active component.  
 As protein, actin or fish meat pref. dried bonito is used.  
 USE/ADVANTAGE - The peptide has an excellent angiotensin conversion  
 inhibiting effect, depression effect, bradykinin inactivation inhibiting  
 effect, it can be used for prophylaxis and treatment of essential  
 hypertension, renal hypertension, adrenal hypertension, etc., and for a  
 diagnostic agent of these diseases.  
 In an example, to dried bonito (5g), water (50 ml) was added, and  
 homogenised enough, next, boiled at 100 deg.C for 10 min., and standing.  
 Thermolysin (20mg) was added, and hydrolysed at 37 deg.C, pH 7, for 3 hrs.  
 After cooling, concn. by centrifugation and purified by HPLC (ODS-, pH-  
 and CN-column). Aminoacid sequence was analysed by automatic Edman  
 decompn. method. H-Ile-Val-Gly-Arg-Pro-Arg-His-Gln-Gly-OH was obtained.  
 TLC (n-buOH:AcOH:pyridine:H2O = 15:3:10:12, Rf:0.22, m.p. 81.2 Deg.C,  
 (alpha)D24: (C = 1.0, H2O); -86.3. (0/0)  
 0/0  
 FS CPI  
 FA AB; DCN  
 MC CPI: B04-C01A; B12-F05A; B12-G01; B12-K04A2; D05-H09

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
 AN 1995:664949 CAPLUS  
 DN 123:65813  
 TI Hexapeptides from protease hydrolyzate of sardine muscle and angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor  
 IN Suetsuna, Kunio  
 PA Suetsuna Yoko, Japan  
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DT Patent  
 LA Japanese  
 IC ICM C07K007-06  
 ICS A61K037-64; C12N009-99  
 CC 63-4 (Pharmaceuticals)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 7, 34

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 06340692	A2	19941213	JP 1992-159954	19920508 <--
	JP 07074236	B4	19950809		
AB	Five hexapeptides including H-Leu-Val-His-Pro-Glu-Glu-OH (I), H-Leu-Val-Leu-His-Pro-Lys-OH (II), H-Leu-Val-Lys-His-Pro-Gly-OH (III), H-Leu-Val-Tyr-Pro-Ile-Glu-OH (IV), and H-Leu-Lys-Tyr-Pro-Ile-Glu-OH (V) were isolated from a protease hydrolyzate of sardine muscle and also prep'd. by the solid phase method using an Applied Biosystems peptide synthesizer 430A, a Merrifield resin, and N-Boc-protected amino acids. An angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor contains one of the above hexapeptides as an active ingredient. I - V in vitro showed IC <sub>50</sub> of (1.3-4.2) .times. 10 <sup>-6</sup> M for inhibiting angiotensin converting enzyme and at 50 mg/kg i.v. in vivo significantly lowered the blood pressure of spontaneously hypertensive rats.				
ST	hexapeptide protease hydrolyzate sardine muscle; angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor; antihypertensive hexapeptide				
IT	Antihypertensives Sardine (isolation of hexapeptides from protease hydrolyzate of sardine muscle and angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors and antihypertensives)				
IT	Peptides, biological studies RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (hexa-, isolation of hexapeptides from protease hydrolyzate of sardine muscle as angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors and antihypertensives)				
IT	9001-75-6, Pepsin RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses) (catalyst for enzyme hydrolysis of sardine muscle in prepn. of hexapeptides as angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors and antihypertensives)				
IT	164719-24-8P, H-Leu-Val-His-Pro-Glu-Glu-OH 164719-25-9P, H-Leu-Val-Leu-His-Pro-Lys-OH 164719-26-0P, H-Leu-Val-Lys-His-Pro-Gly-OH 164719-27-1P, H-Leu-Val-Tyr-Pro-Ile-Glu-OH 164719-28-2P, H-Leu-Lys-Tyr-Pro-Ile-Glu-OH RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); PUR (Purification or recovery); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (isolation of hexapeptides from protease hydrolyzate of sardine muscle and synthetic prepn. as angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors and antihypertensives)				

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:52:45 ON 09 NOV 2001)

INDEX 'ADISALERTS, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUASCI, BIOBUSINESS, BIOCOMMERCE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CEN, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DRUGB, DRUGLAUNCH, DRUGMONOG2, ...' ENTERED AT 12:52:58 ON 09 NOV 2001

SEA ANGIOTENSIN(P) (FISH)

-----  
3 FILE ADISALERTS  
0\* FILE ADISNEWS  
2 FILE AGRICOLA  
41 FILE AQUASCI  
2 FILE BIOBUSINESS  
1\* FILE BIOCOMMERCE  
132 FILE BIOSIS  
16\* FILE BIOTECHABS  
16\* FILE BIOTECHDS  
29\* FILE BIOTECHNO  
13 FILE CABA  
2 FILE CANCERLIT  
194 FILE CAPLUS

SEA ANGIOTENSIN(P) (FISH) AND ILE TYR

-----  
0\* FILE ADISNEWS  
0\* FILE BIOCOMMERCE  
0\* FILE BIOTECHABS  
0\* FILE BIOTECHDS  
0\* FILE BIOTECHNO  
0\* FILE CEABA-VTB  
0\* FILE CIN  
1 FILE DDFU  
1 FILE DRUGU  
0\* FILE ESBIODBASE  
0\* FILE FOMAD  
0\* FILE FOREGE  
0\* FILE FROSTI  
0\* FILE FSTA  
0\* FILE KOSMET  
0\* FILE MEDICONF  
0\* FILE NTIS  
0\* FILE PASCAL

L1 QUE ANGIOTENSIN(P) (FISH) AND ILE TYR

-----

FILE 'DRUGU' ENTERED AT 12:54:33 ON 09 NOV 2001

L2 1 S L1

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 12:55:09 ON 09 NOV 2001

L3 0 S ANGIOTENSIN(P) (FISH) AND ILE TYR  
L4 86 S ANGIOTENSIN AND ILE TYR  
L5 7 S ANGIOTENSIN AND ILE TYR AND ILE VAL ARG ASP  
L6 38 S ANGIOTENSIN(P) FISH

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:03:37 ON 09 NOV 2001

L7 198 S IVGRPRHQG/SQSP  
L8 1 S IVRD/SQEP

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:11:28 ON 09 NOV 2001

L9 1 S L8  
L10 4 S IVRD OR ILE VAL ARG ASP

INDEX 'ADISALERTS, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUASCI, BIOBUSINESS, BIOCOMMERCE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CEN, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DRUGB, DRUGLAUNCH, DRUGMONOG2, ...' ENTERED AT 13:13:42 ON 09 NOV 2001

SEA ILE VAL ARG ASP

-----  
1 FILE IFIPAT  
31 FILE USPATFULL  
3 FILE WPIDS  
3 FILE WPINDEX  
L11 QUE ILE VAL ARG ASP

-----  
SEA L11 AND (ACE OR ANGIOTENSIN CONVERTING ENZYME)

-----  
7 FILE USPATFULL  
L12 QUE L11 AND (ACE OR ANGIOTENSIN CONVERTING ENZYME)  
-----

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 13:15:29 ON 09 NOV 2001  
L13 7 S L12

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 13:17:11 ON 09 NOV 2001  
L14 3 S ILE VAL ARG ASP

FILE 'CAPLUS, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 13:17:53 ON 09 NOV 2001  
L15 0 S ILE LEU TYR  
L16 53 S ILE LEU TYR  
L17 0 S L16 AND ACE  
L18 8 S L16 AND INHIBITOR?  
L19 8 DUP REM L18 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
L20 6 S ILE TYR ALA  
L21 6 DUP REM L20 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

FILE 'CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, TOXLIT, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 13:25:41 ON 09 NOV 2001

L22 84 S (ILE LEU TYR OR ILE TYR ALA OR ILE LYS TRP OR ILE VAL ARG ASP)  
L23 55 DUP REM L22 (29 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
L24 8 S L23 AND ANGIOTENSIN  
L25 66 S (ILE LEU TYR OR ILE TYR ALA OR ILE VAL ARG ASP)  
L26 43 DUP REM L25 (23 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
L27 1 S L26 AND (FISH? OR TUNA? OR BONITO)  
L28 90 S ANGIOTENSIN AND (BONITO OR KATSUOBUSI)  
L29 61 DUP REM L28 (29 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
L30 90 S ANGIOTENSIN AND (BONITO OR KATSUOBUSI) AND INHIBIT?  
L31 61 DUP REM L30 (29 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
L32 3 S L31 AND ILE VAL  
L33 0 S L31 AND ILE LEU  
L34 1 S L31 AND ILE TYR

L24 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
 AN 1989:492720 CAPLUS  
 DN 111:92720  
 TI Induction of **angiotensin**-converting enzyme inhibitory activity  
 by acid-limited proteolysis of glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase  
 AU Kohama, Yasuhiro; Oka, Hiroaki; Yamamoto, Kohji; Teramoto, Tetsuyuki;  
 Okabe, Masaru; Mimura, Tsutomu; Nagase, Yasukazu; Chiba, Yoshiyuki;  
 Fujita, Takao  
 CS Fac. Pharm. Sci., Osaka Univ., Osaka, 565, Japan  
 SO Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. (1989), 161(2), 456-60  
 CODEN: BBRC9; ISSN: 0006-291X  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 TI Induction of **angiotensin**-converting enzyme inhibitory activity  
 by acid-limited proteolysis of glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase  
 AB **Angiotensin**-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors were obtained  
 from glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) preps. of tuna and  
 porcine muscles by heating at 120.degree. for 5 min in 1M AcOH-20 mM HCl.  
 The inhibitors were then purified by successive chromatogs. The final  
 product from tuna was identified as Pro-Thr-His-Ile-Lys  
 -Trp-Gly-Asp. The porcine ACE inhibitor was found to be  
 Pro-Ala-Asn-Ile-Lys-Trp-Gly-Asp, which was  
 identical to the porcine muscle GAPDH peptide 79-86. These results  
 strongly suggested that the ACE inhibitory octapeptides derived from GAPDH  
 proteins by acid-limited proteolysis at Asp-Pro and Asp-Ala peptide bonds.  
 ST **angiotensin** converting enzyme glyceraldehyde phosphate  
 dehydrogenase  
 IT 9001-50-7, Glyceraldehyde phosphate dehydrogenase  
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
 (angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors formation by  
 acid-limited proteolysis of)  
 IT 9015-82-1, **Angiotensin**-converting enzyme  
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (inhibitors, formation of, by acid-limited proteolysis of  
 glyceraldehyde phosphate dehydrogenase)  
 IT 117620-76-5P 122268-34-2P  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); SPN (Synthetic  
 preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP  
 (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (prepn. of and **angiotensin**-converting enzyme inhibition by,  
 glyceraldehyde phosphate dehydrogenase proteolysis in relation to)

L24 ANSWER 7 OF 8 TOXLIT  
AN 1993:21921 TOXLIT  
DN CA-118-052448B  
TI Peptide, its manufacture, and its use as **angiotensin**-converting  
enzyme inhibitor.  
AU Hasegawa M; Yokoyama K; Yoshikawa M  
SO (1992). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho PATENT NO. 92264095 09/18/92 (Nippon  
Synthetic Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.).  
CY Japan  
DT Patent  
FS CA  
LA Japanese  
OS CA 118:52448  
EM 199304  
TI Peptide, its manufacture, and its use as **angiotensin**-converting  
enzyme inhibitor.  
AB **Angiotensin**-converting enzyme inhibitors, useful as  
antihypertensives, contain **Ile-Lys-Trp** (I)  
manufd. by hydrolysis of protein with thermolysin. Homogenized chicken  
meat was treated with thermolysin at 37.degree. for 5 h to manuf. I, which  
inhibited **angiotensin**-converting enzyme with IC50 of 1.4 .mu.M.  
I was also prepd. by peptide coupling by a solid phase method.

IT 9015-82-1, Angiotensin converting enzyme  
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)  
(isolation of hexapeptides from protease hydrolyzate of sardine muscle  
and synthetic prepn. as angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors and  
antihypertensives)

=> d all 2

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 2 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT  
AN 1995-063841 [09] WPIDS  
DNC C1995-028365  
TI Hexa peptide(s) with angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitory activity -  
derived from sardine muscle and useful for treating primary hyper tension.  
DC B04 D16  
PA (SUET-I) SUETSUNA Y  
CYC 1  
PI JP 06340692 A 19941213 (199509)\* 13p C07K007-06 <--  
JP 07074236 B2 19950809 (199536) 12p C07K014-46  
ADT JP 06340692 A JP 1992-159954 19920508; JP 07074236 B2 JP 1992-159954  
19920508  
FDT JP 07074236 B2 Based on JP 06340692  
PRAI JP 1992-159954 19920508  
IC ICM C07K007-06; C07K014-46  
ICS A61K037-64; A61K038-55; C12N009-99  
ICI C07K123:00  
AB JP 06340692 A UPAB: 19950306  
Hexapeptides having L-amino acid sequences (1) to (5) are new: (1)  
Leu-Val-His-Pro-Glu-Glu, (2) Leu-Val-Leu-His-Pro-Lys, (3)  
Leu-Val-Lys-His-Pro-Gly, (4) Leu-Val-Tyr-Pro-Ile-Glu, or (5)  
Leu-Lys-Tyr-Pro-Ile-Glu. Also claimed are angiotensin converting enzyme  
(ACE) inhibiting agent comprising one of the hexapeptides.  
USE - The hexapeptides are derived from a hydrolysed soln. of sardine  
muscle, and is useful for the treatment of primary hypertension, compared  
to known substances such as L-proline deriv. of bradykinin-activating  
factor, peptides from collagenase decomposition of gelatin and a peptide  
from trypsin decomposition of casein most of which showed an  
antihypertensive effect only when intravenously administered. The  
hexapeptides are also safe, because they do not cause anaphylactic shock.  
LD50 is more than 5000mg/kg(oral or rat).  
In an example, Sardine muscle was treated to prepare homogenate,  
incubated with pepsin, subjected to chromatography (2N-NH4OH) to collect  
peptide fractions 59-69, concentrated, and further subjected to  
chromatography and HPLC (mobile phase: 0.05% TFA to 25% acetonitrile  
10.05% TFA gradient, ratio: 1.0ml/min.) to obtain 5 peptides. The peptides  
were analysed to determined their amino acid sequences ((1)-(5) mixed and  
kneaded with carrier vehicles, and compressed to prepare granules.  
Dwg.0/0  
FS CPI  
FA AB; GI; DCN  
MC CPI: B04-C01B; B14-F02B1; D05-H13